めているように、植物学的にはシロバナハギはミヤギノハギ L. thunbergii (DC.) Nakai にもっとも近い種類である。ミヤギノハギの範囲については諸説あるが、Ohashi et al. (2009) は日本、朝鮮、台湾、中国、インド東部アッサムに分布する野生種であるとした。この種(広義のミヤギノハギ)は著しく多形で、いくつかの亜種に分けられ、その中の subsp. thunbergii は狭義のミヤギノハギで、日本、朝鮮、中国に分布し、ビッチュウヤマハギ、チョウセンヤマハギ、ニシキハギなどは同一と考えられる (Ohashi et al. 2009)。われわれはシロバナハギはミヤギノハギ(狭義)に由来する野生白花品であると考えている。

シロバナハギをミヤギノハギの種内分類群とする学名は Schneider (1907) が最も早く発表していて, *Lespedeza sieboldii* Miq. var. *albiflora* C. K. Schneid. である. 大井 (1965b) はこの学名に基づいて *L. thunbergii* (DC.) Nakai var. *albiflora* (C. K. Schneid.) Ohwi を発表した. しかし, この変種形容語を生かした *L. thunbergii* f. *albiflora* (C. K. Schneid.) という組み合わせは *L. thunbergii* f. *albiflora* (Matsum.) H. Ohashi の後続同名となるために, 作ることはできない. 次に発表された学

名 は *L. intermedia* Nakai var. *alba* Nakai (1923) で あ る. この学名を *L. thunbergii* に組み替えかえて, 品種ランクでシラハギの学名としなければならない. 李昌福「大韓植物圖鑑」(1980) の 1869. *Lespedeza thunbergii* var. *intermedia* (Nak.) T. Lee には "for. *alba* T. Lee" の名称 があるが, この新組み合わせは正式に発表されていない. したがって, シラハギの学名として新たに *L. thunbergii* f. *alba* (Nakai) H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi を提案した.

シロバナハギの野生品は朝鮮半島(北朝鮮江原道)から中井 (1923) によってシロバナチョウセンヤマハギとして報告された. 中井 (1927) は後にこれをシロバナハギであると訂正した. Lee (1965) も韓国から新産地を追加した. 前川 (1938) は三重県で黒川喬雄採集の自生とされる L. japonica を紹介したが、Akiyama (1988) は自生を疑問とした. Hatusima (1967) は福岡市でみたことがあるとしているが、これは栽培品の逸出が疑われる. 日本ではまだシロバナハギ野生品は見つかっていないと思われる.

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## Subhasis Panda<sup>a,\*</sup> and Munivenkatappa Sanjappa<sup>b</sup>: **The Entity of** *Enkianthus indicus* **M. R. Debta & H. J. Chowdhery** (*Ericaceae*)

Summary: *Enkianthus indicus* M. R. Debta & H. J. Chowdhery (Ericaceae) is a minor quantitative variation of the *E. deflexus* (Griff.) C. K. Schneid. complex and therefore the former is proposed here as a synonym under the latter species. Photographs of holotype and paratype of *E. indicus* as well as the type photograph and specimen examination of *E. deflexus* in Indian herbaria are provided to clear confusion.

After a critical examination of the holotype

(M. R. Debta 40542, CAL; Fig. 1A) and paratype (M. R. Debta 40880, CAL; Fig. 1B), it was observed that *Enkianthus indicus* M. R. Debta & H. J. Chowdhery is a member of the *E. deflexus* (Griff.) C. K. Schneid. complex. The detailed description of *E. indicus* as described by M. R. Debta and H. J. Chowdhery (J. Non-Timber Forest Products **16**(2): 173–174, 2009) was the protologue description of *E. deflexus* (Griff.) C. K. Schneid. (Ill. Handb. Laubholzk.

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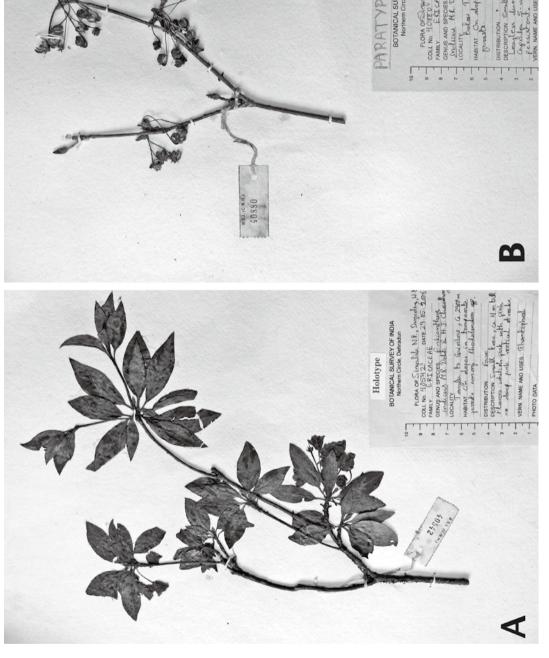


Fig. 1. Enkianthus indicus M. R. Debta & H. J. Chowdhery. A. Holotype (M. R. Debta 40542, CAL). B. Paratype (M. R. Debta 40880, CAL).

C. K. Schneid.			
	E. indicus	E. deflexus*	E. deflexus**
Leaf number and size	5–12 in each pseudowhorl, 15–54 × 6–20 mm	4–8 in each pseudowhorl, 30–70 × 15–30 mm	4–12 in each pseudowhorl, 10–90 × 5–35 mm
Leaf apex	mucronulate to acute	acute	usually mucronulate to rarely acute
Leaf pubescence	densely, minutely pubescent intermixed with scattered hispidulous hairs along midrib above, later becoming glabrescent, sparsely hispidulous along midrib or glabrescent beneath	scarsely hispidulous above, densly hispidulous beneath	leaf indumentum variable, both types observed
Rachis length	up to 30 mm long	50–85 mm long	10–50 mm long
Seed size	3–3.5 mm long	up to 2 mm long	2–4 mm long

Table 1. Comparative account between *Enkianthus indicus* M. R. Debta & H. J. Chowdhery and *E. deflexus* (Griff.)

2: 521, 1911). The authors did not cite the paper of Anderberg (1994) who revised and classified the genus *Enkianthus* Lour. recognizing four sections and 17 species based on morphological, anatomical, embryological and cytological data, instead they cited Mabberley (2008) who followed Anderberg (1994). They did not consult the specimens deposited in Indian Herbaria (particularly CAL, BSIS, DD, BSHC and ASSAM) where morphological quantitative minor variations are clearly observed, even in a single specimen.

Furthermore they did not consult the type material of E. himalaicus Hook. f. & Thomson (CAL), a heterotypic synonym of E. deflexus (Griff.) C. K. Schneid. where leaves 5-12 in each pseudowhorl (Fig. 2A) instead of 4-8, apex clearly mucronulate instead of acute (type photograph of E. deflexus showed mucronulate leaf apex, Fig. 2B), leaf pubescence like E. indicus and seeds up to 4 mm long instead of 2 mm as described by Debta and Chowdhery (2009). Enkianthus indicus as described by Debta and Chowdhery (2009) is clearly matched with the description of E. himalaicus Hook. f. & Thomson, a himalayan variation of E. deflexus. Holotype of E. indicus (Fig. 1A) shows mostly 5-6 leaves in each pseudowhorl except one pseudowhorl which shows 10 leaves. The authors put wrong data in *E. deflexus* without studying protologue, type materials, relevant references (Hara 1966, 1982, Hsu 1982, Anderberg 1994, Ruizheng and Stevens 2005, Panda and Sanjappa 2006, Panda 2008) and even geographical range of variations observed in herbarium specimens (K, CAL, BSIS, DD, BSHC and ASSAM). *Enkianthus indicus* is also matched with *E. deflexus* (Griff.) C. K. Schneid. var. *chinensis* (Franch.) H. Hara in possessing nearly glabrous abaxial leaves (some), but not constant abaxially on all leaves.

Debta and Chowdhery (2009) described and delimited *E. indicus* (as a new species) without studying protologue, types and variations in herbarium specimens to its geographical range of its close ally, the *Enkianthus deflexus* (Griff.) C. K. Schneid complex. To clear the confusion, a comparative account among *Enkianthus indicus* M. R. Debta & H. J. Chowdhery, *E. deflexus* (Griff.) C. K. Schneid. sensu Debta & Chowdhery and *E. deflexus* (Griff.) C. K. Schneid. based on protologue, types (K photo!, CAL!) and geographical range of variations in herbarium specimens (CAL, BSIS, DD, BSHC and ASSAM) is described in Table 1. Therefore *E. indicus* M. R. Debta & H. J. Chowdhery is

<sup>\*</sup>As delimited by Debta and Chowdhery.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Based on protologue, types and geographical range of variations in herbarium specimens.

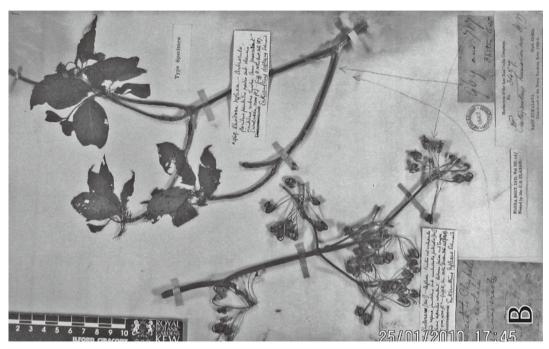




Fig. 2. Holotype specimens of *Enkianthus himalaicus* Hook. f. & Thomson and *E. deflexus* (Griff.) C. K. Schneid. A. *E. himalaicus* (J. D. Hooker s.n., K). B. *E. deflexus* (Griffith 717 & 969, K).

proposed here as a synonym under *E. deflexus* (Griff.) C. K. Schneid.

Enkianthus deflexus (Griff.) C. K. Schneid., Ill. Handb. Laubh. 2: 521 (1911) – Rhodora deflexa Griff., Itin. Pl. Khasyah Mts.: 187 (1848) – Meisteria deflexa (Griff.) Nakai in Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 38: 39 (1924). Type: BHUTAN. Between Jaisa and Tongsa, 9000–9500 ft, Griffith 717, 969 (K, photo! CAL!).

Enkianthus himalaicus Hook. f. & Thomson in Hook., J. Bot. Kew Gard. Misc. 7: 125, t. 3 (1855). Type: INDIA. Sikkim. Lachen, 8000–10000 ft, May, 28, J. D. Hooker s.n. (K, photo!).

Enkianthus indicus M. R. Debta & H. J. Chowdhery in J. Non-Timber For. Prod. 16 (2): 173 (2009), syn. nov. Type: INDIA. West Bengal, Darjeeling, Tonglu to Gairibas, 2900 m, 29 May 2006, M. R. Debta 40542 (CAL–holo!); Darjeeling, below Tonglu, 2850 m, 1 Apr. 2007, M. R. Debta 40880 (CAL–para!).

Specimens examined: **Arunachal Pradesh**. West Kameng district, Peri La, 24 May 1958, G. Panigrahi 16079 (CAL); Seargaon, 19 May 1958, G. Panigrahi 15806 (CAL); Tawang district, SengeDzong, 20 Sept. 1969, J. Joseph 40158 (CAL); Jabrang, 8 May1955, K. S. Srinivasan s.n. (BSIS 43357); SengeDzong to SeLa, 11200 ft, 21 May 1957, R. S. Rao 7664 ASSAM); Lama Camp, West Kameng district, 14 May 1998, A. Sarmah 9932 (APFH, Arunachal Pradesh Forest Herbarium); Lower Subansiri district, Talle Valley, 10 June 1984, Haridasan 1111 (APFH); Talle Valley, 17 June 1994, Haridasan & C. Barooa 6904 (APFH); Lohit district, Simbi Hotspring, 9 Oct. 1984, Haridasan 1581 (APFH). Laou, 7900 ft, 11 Dec. 1999, G. D. Pal 8407 (ARUN, Arunachal Pradesh Field Station, Botanical Survey of India).

**Sikkim**. North district: Chungthang to Lachung, 7000 ft, 25 May 1945, K. Biswas 6963 (CAL); Lachung, 9000 ft, 9 Aug. 1892, G. A. Gammie 698 (CAL); Lachen, 8000–10000 ft, 17 May 1945, K. Biswas 6661 (CAL); Zemu Valley, 9500 ft, 9 July 1909, Smith & Cave 1062 (CAL); Lachen, 9000 ft, May, 1885, King's Collector s.n. (CAL 266757); Lachen, 8000–10000 ft, J. D. Hooker s.n. (CAL 266743); Yumthang to Lachung, 3400 m, 1 June 2002, S. Panda 29993 (CAL); Yakche to Phuney, 3100 m, 1 June 2002, S. Panda 29994 (CAL); Lachen, 2950 m, 7 May 2001, S. Panda 29904 (CAL); Lachen to Chhaten, 2700 m, 8 May 2001, S. Panda 29907 (CAL); East district, West of Chhangu, 11000 ft, June, 1910, W. W. Smith 3302 (CAL); Lingto, 11000 ft, 24 Oct. 1875, C. B. Clarke 25549 (CAL); North district, Dongbong, 2 June 1991, R. C. Srivastava

8620 (BSHC); Lachung to yumthang, 23 May 1987, D. C. S. Raju & B. Mitra 7429 (BSHC); Lachen to Chhaten, no date, R. S. Rao 423 (BSHC); Lachen, 25 AUg. 1982, P. Chakraborty 2291 (BSHC); Lachen to Log bridge, 14 July 1986, D. C. S. Raju & S. Singh 5897 (BSHC); Tsoka-Yuksum trek, 22 June 1993, S. Pradhan 15177 (BSHC). Lachen, 9000 ft, May, 1885, G. King's Collector s.n. (Lloyd Botanical Garden Herbarium, Darjeeling); Lachung, 9000 ft, 20 Aug. 1909, Smith & Cave 2592 (Lloyd Botanical Garden Herbarium, Darjeeling).

West Bengal (Darjeeling): Darjeeling, July, 1915, E. A. C. Modder 37D (CAL); Tonglu: 10000 ft, 19 May 1909, I. H. Burkill 30891 37D (CAL); Darjeeling. 9000 ft, S. Kurz s.n. (CAL 266754); Darjeeling, 30 Oct. 1875, Dongboo s.n. (CAL 266748); Darjeeling, 10000 ft, July, 1882, J. S. Gamble 10416 (CAL); Darjeeling, 9000–10000 ft, 29 May 1902, J. H. Lace 2251 (CAL); Darjeeling, 28 May 1862, T. Anderson 257 (CAL); Darjeeling, 9000 ft, 4 June1884, C. B. Clarke 35694E (CAL); Tonglu, 9000–10000 ft, 29 May 1902, J. H. Lace 2251 (DD); Tonglu, 10000 ft, 19 May 1909, I. H. Burkill 30891 (BSIS); Singalelah, 11000 ft, 13 June 1892, G. A. Gammie 79 (Lloyd Bot. Garden Herbarium, Darjeeling).

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## Enkianthus indicus M. R. Debta & H. J. Chowdhery (ツツジ科) の正体 (S. PANDA<sup>a</sup>, M. SANJAPPA<sup>b</sup>)

2009 年にインド, 西ベンガル州ダージリンから記載された *Enkianthus indicus* M. R. Debta & H. J. Chowdhery のタイプ標本を詳しく調べた結果, これは *E. deflexus* (Griff.) C. K. Schneid. の異名であることが明らかになった. 混乱を防ぐために, *E. deflexus* と *E. indicus* のタイプ標本を示した.

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## アワモリショウマの新品種チャボアワモリショウマ (ユキノシタ科チダケサシ属) (秋山 忍)

Shinobu AKIYAMA: A New Form of *Astilbe japonica* (C. Morren & Decne.) A. Gray (*Saxifragaceae*) from Japan

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Summary: A new form, *Astilbe japonica* f. *pygmaea* S. Akiyama (*Saxifragaceae*), is described, which is known as a cultivated plant.

チダケサシ属(ユキノシタ科)は東アジアと北 米に隔離分布し、東アジアでの種分化が顕著であ り、特に日本においては地域的な固有種や固有変 種が多く知られている。また、この類はヨーロッ パや日本など世界的規模でしばしば園芸植物とし て栽培され交配種も作出されている。

日本では、アワモリショウマ Astilbe japonica (C. Morren & Decne.) A. Gray、コヤクシマショウマ A. glaberrima Nakai var. saxatilis (Nakai) H. Ohba、ヒトツバショウマ A. simplicifolia Makinoなどが山野草として栽培される。アワモリショウマは日本固有種であり、九州、四国、本州(静岡県以西)の渓谷の岩上などに生育する。その小葉のかたちは他のチダケサシ属植物と比較して、細長く流線型であり、渓流植物ともみられている(田村他 2001)。チダケサシ属の花は円錐花序に集ま

って咲くが小さく、花弁は細くあまり目立たない. しかしアワモリショウマは、小さな花ながら集まって咲く姿は目立ち、その様子から泡盛升麻の名がつけられたという. アワモリショウマの草丈は Flora of Japan IIb(Ohba 2001)によれば 50~80 cm である. しかし、園芸市場では、那智原産として、草丈が  $20\sim25$  cm ほどの小型品がナチアワモリショウマの名で販売されている. 最近、これよりも草丈が低く高さ  $9\sim17$  cm ほどの矮性のものがチャボアワモリショウマの名で販売されている. その由来などについては不明である.

これらのアワモリショウマ小型品の実体を明らかにするために、アワモリショウマの変異を調べた.

国立科学博物館,東京大学総合研究博物館,京都大学総合博物館,首都大学東京牧野標本館の標本 151 点を検討したところ,アワモリショウマの開花時から果実時の草丈は 34.1 ± 16.1 cm (最小9 cm,最大 85 cm)であった.那智を産地と